

BANKERS MAY ASK McADOO FOR PROOFS

Secretary Declines to Name
Banks in "Conspiracy"
to Depress 2s.

RADICALS SEIZE ISSUE

Senator Lewis Introduces Reso-
lution Empowering Secretary
to Punish Banks.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Secretary McAdoo continued to-day to get returns from his charge that national banks in New York city were in a conspiracy to depress the value of United States 2 per cent. bonds as a means of defeating the Administration's currency bill.

One of the Secretary's chickens that came home to roost was a resolution offered by Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois. It proposed to give the Secretary of the Treasury the right to withdraw the charters of national banks which are, in his judgment, engaged in such a conspiracy.

The radicals in the House of Representatives who have been rejoicing over the money trust issue which the Secretary of the Treasury has given them, went ahead with their preparations to renew the agitation for another money trust inquiry. They are confident that with Mr. McAdoo as their chief witness they will be able to force the conservative leaders of the House to the radical money trust legislation to the currency reform program and to obtain an authorization for a new inquiry.

The Secretary declined to-day to make any statement in support of the serious charges he has lodged against bankers of New York city. Mr. McAdoo would not even consent to name the banks which he believed were in the so-called conspiracy.

The impression is fast gaining ground in Washington that Mr. McAdoo not only has made a tactical blunder, but is absolutely without winning proof of the grave charges he has made. If this turns out to be the case the Secretary will find himself in a very embarrassing position.

There is every indication that the New York bankers who have been accused by the Secretary will not allow Mr. McAdoo's aspersions to go unchallenged and that the Secretary will be called upon to produce his proofs. If he fails to do so it is acknowledged that his usefulness as a Cabinet officer will be impaired and he will stand convicted of having made a sensational statement for purely political reasons.

Some of Secretary McAdoo's friends in Congress are alarmed over the situation and they believe that the Secretary should take steps immediately to substantiate his charges if he has any proof in his possession.

President Said to Be Annoyed.

A report is current in the capital to-day that Mr. McAdoo had issued his statement without consulting President Wilson, and that the President feels annoyed over the charge made by the head of the Treasury Department. There is, of course, no way of confirming this story, as the President has made it a practice to stand by his Cabinet members, especially when they are in hot water. Few of the Congress leaders believe that Secretary McAdoo will be able to prove his charges if called upon to do so.

While Representative Henry of Texas, the radical leader, is holding himself in the background for a time, it is known that he has been in conference with members of the Banking and Currency Committee, who agree with him that the time is ripe to reopen the money trust investigation. It is altogether probable that the resolution of inquiry which will have the support of the radicals will touch upon at least one transaction in addition to that involved in the McAdoo statement.

The Pittsburgh Failure.

At a recent meeting of the Banking and Currency Committee the suggestion was made that the committee should be appointed to investigate the cause of the failure of the First-Second National Bank of Pittsburgh. Conservative influences on the committee opposed such an inquiry, insisting that the business of the committee at present was to frame a banking bill in line with the wishes of the Administration.

The radicals were forced to discontinue their efforts in this direction, as it was apparent that they were outnumbered. Now that Mr. McAdoo has given color to the contention of the radicals that there is a force at work capable of depressing the price of United States bonds, the radicals feel that they have more to work on than formerly.

A caucus of the Democrats will be held on August 11 to consider a report or reports to be made by the party brethren on the Committee on Banking and Currency. Before that date a resolution proposing an inquiry into the McAdoo charge will have been offered. If the leaders refuse to permit a report on the measure, Mr. Henry and his associates will appeal to the caucus.

Lewis Offers Resolution.

Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois brought the charges of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo that New York bankers were engaged in a conspiracy to depress the value of United States 2 per cent. bonds sharply to the attention of the Senate to-day by offering the following resolution:

"Whereas the Secretary of the Treasury has proclaimed that certain banks and banking institutions, existing by virtue of the laws of the United States, and doing business by favor of the laws of the United States, have conspired to depress the value of the bonds of the United States, and to force legislation along such lines as would be to the personal objects and purposes of such institutions; and

"Whereas such course and conduct, if true as charged, is an offense against patriotism and in violation of the duty of such institutions due to the citizens of America, to the prosperity of its people and the honor of the republic;

"Therefore, Be it resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized, in all instances where he has evidence of such conduct on the part of any institution, corporation, association or person, in combination with each other, in conjunction or separate, to duly cite before him the representative of such institution, or the agents or authorities of such institution or institutions, and in due hearing, if the said fact be established to his satisfaction, he shall have the right and the privilege to publicly withdraw the Government deposits from such institution, corporation or person, and make order prohibiting the said institution, corporation, association or person from further enjoying any privileges or favors

of the Treasury of the United States or of the moneys of the people of the United States.

Gives Right to Withdraw Charters.

"Also, in cases and instances in his judgment justified, he shall have the right and privilege by public order to withdraw the charters of said institutions, wherever such charters are issued by or under the authority of the Department of the Secretary of the Treasury; and shall have authority and privilege to issue any other order, and carry the same into effect, depriving the said institutions of any right or privilege by them or it enjoyed under the United States Treasury or the office of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States."

"Provided that any order of the Secretary of the Treasury made in pursuance of the above authority shall be subject to revision by Congress through its appropriate committees in the regular form of legislation as the procedure of Congress permits."

"Be it further resolved, That the order of the said Secretary of the Treasury with the heretofore named authority vested in him shall go into effect immediately upon the making of the said order by the Secretary of the Treasury and remain in effect until the same shall either be reversed or modified by the Secretary of the Treasury or by Congress through its appropriate committees provided for revision or reversal of any order or action of the Secretary of the Treasury."

Senator Lewis requested that his resolution be referred to the Banking and Currency Committee. He gave notice that at an early day he would address the Senate thereon.

MANY REGISTERED 2S SOLD.

But Market Declines—Buyers Deny Government Is Purchasing.

Broad buying of Government registered 2 per cent. bonds on the stock exchange yesterday, in which Harvey Fisk & Sons appeared as the most prominent purchaser, was the feature of the day in the Government bond market. Despite the extensive buying as compared with the previous day's work, the price of the bonds declined 1/8 point from the previous day's price of 98 1/2. A total of \$150,000 of the 2 per cent. bonds was sold at prices of 98 1/2, 98 1/4, and 98 1/8, the last being the closing price. Only one bond was sold at 98 1/2.

Supporting buying by Harvey Fisk & Sons, after the charge of Secretary McAdoo that the banks were in a conspiracy to depress the price of the bonds, was considered significant by bond dealers. There was a strong inclination to believe that the buying which has thus suddenly appeared in the market since the McAdoo statement after practically a complete cessation of buying for several days was in some way connected with Washington.

An explanation of the buying that received much attention among bond experts was that Secretary McAdoo and the Treasury Department were purchasing the bonds to support the market. The Secretary, however, said that the buying was for the purpose of the Treasury's sinking fund purposes. This the Secretary is empowered to do under the provisions of the banking law.

Would Bring Back Bond Prices.

The object of such purchases would be to bring back the price of the bonds to par by stimulating demand. Such a result, however, said bankers, could hardly be achieved under present conditions because a flood of the bonds is ready to descend upon the market whenever the price gets to par or near it. Such buying of bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury would stimulate an outside buying demand. The banks are only too willing to sell their holdings whenever an opportunity is offered to get rid of them at good prices.

Another factor in the buying by Harvey Fisk & Sons that attracted attention was the report that the bankers were demanding immediate delivery of the bonds. This, it was reported, was done in order to prevent short selling of the bonds and depressing the price thereby.

No Purchases by Government.

"The Government has absolutely no connection in any way with the purchases we are making of Government bonds. We bought 25,000 dollars of bonds yesterday, sold to-day on the stock exchange. All of the bonds we bought to-day and yesterday were for the account of customers who were national banks."

"The Government has neither purchased bonds through us nor has it any connection with our action. We are acting as a dealer in the usual stock exchange method of delivery the day after purchase."

The closing bid and offered prices on the stock exchange for the 2s yesterday were 98 1/4 and 98 1/2, as compared with 98 1/2 and 98 3/4, the previous day's closing prices.

The Panama coupon sold in a sale of two bonds at par yesterday advanced 1/8 from the last previous sale. The United States registered 2s, which sold at 102 in a lot of twenty yesterday, declined 1/8 point from the previous sale on July 18.

There appeared to be a lull yesterday in the stock exchange investigation of a possible short sale of bonds. There was a disposition among members of the exchange not to discuss the case. The committee on business conduct met. Edward A. Manice, whose sale of 25 Government 2s for delivery twenty days later is being questioned as a possible short sale, appeared before it. The committee made no announcement of proceedings.

Members seemed to take the attitude yesterday that any one had the right to sell short if he wanted to, even if he did sell Government bonds, and the importance of the matter appeared to be declining.

MITCHELL LEADS IN FUSION POLL

Continued from First Page.

ever, R. W. Higbie of Queens shifted from the Mitchell list to that of Mr. Whitman, bringing about an even break. The night, however, there was a movement toward Mr. Mitchell from the Whitman camp. Two men went over, making 18 votes for Mitchell and 12 for Whitman. The vote of Mr. McAneny, on the committee, did not attribute much significance to these votes. Mr. McAneny has no intention of getting out of the race, and his friends showed every sign yesterday of fighting the thing out to the end.

McAneny to Stay in Race.

"You can say for me," said Mr. McAneny yesterday, "I have no intention of stepping down. I'm in this thing to the last ditch."

The fusion slate makers at their session yesterday and at previous meetings have considered Mr. McAneny, in case his candidacy for Mayor is defeated, as a possible candidate for the Presidency of the Board of Aldermen. But Mr. McAneny's friends said yesterday afternoon that he would not consider taking a subordinate place on the ticket.

Monson Morris and a number of associates in the Progressive organization suggested to the committee yesterday the name of Supreme Court Justice Reabury as a possible compromise candidate. They said that Justice Reabury is not seeking the nomination, but that he has assured the Progressives that he would run in case the committee is unable to agree on one of the three men in the field at present.

Supporters of Mr. McAneny were not discouraged at the showing made yesterday in the executive committee. They argued that with virtually an even fight between Mr. Whitman and Mr. Mitchell the general committee will look upon Mr. McAneny as the most available man.

STORM HITS CAPITOL AND WHITE HOUSE

Wind and Rain Take Roofs Off
Government Buildings in
Washington.

AT LEAST FOUR KILLED

President Wilson Exclaims, "A
Sad, Sad Sight," After
Devastation.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—A rain and wind storm which resulted in the death of at least two persons and wrought more damage to the beautiful parks and public buildings of the capital than has been done by nature in ten years raged over Washington for an hour this afternoon. The White House grounds were devastated. The damage in the city is estimated at \$1,000,000. The marring of the capital's beautiful parks cannot be expressed in dollars.

The wind blew 66 miles an hour and the rainfall for the hour was more than two inches.

The rain fell for more than an hour. The wind raged around the center of the city in a way that indicated that two storms, one from the north and one from the northeast, were converging. For the time the city was in deep twilight.

When the storm settled upon the Capitol the Senate was in the midst of a debate on the tariff. The rattling of the hailstones upon the skylight of the Senate chamber deafened the proceedings. Vice-President Marshall rapped on his desk for order, but the elements refused to obey and finally the Senate had to take a recess.

Two men were killed in the collapse of a three-story building in the northwest part of the city. They were Walter E. Hilton, an official of the B. F. Saul Real Estate Company, and Thomas Fealy, an agent of the company.

A dozen other persons were injured more or less in the collapse of the building. Four are in the hospitals to-night. The injuries of Miss Catherine Green, a bookkeeper, and Katherine Mahon, a bookkeeper, are serious and may prove fatal.

Killed in Ball Park.

An unidentified man was killed by a mass of debris which fell from the American League baseball park.

Washingtonians are mourning chiefly to-night over the devastation of the White House grounds. Numbers of the grand old trees which had been set out in recent years and hence were not as firmly rooted as those of natural growth were torn up by the roots.

The flag which floats above the White House when the President is here was blown down. The ceiling was flooded and twice littered the lawn. The walls of the White House were spotted on every side by leaves which had been slapped by the wind. The wind with such velocity that they had stuck.

President Wilson remarked after the storm, when he went to the White House grounds to view the wreck of the one time beautiful landscape:

"It is a sad sight and a sad sight." The President remained in his office throughout the storm in conference with Representative Korbey of Indiana on the currency bill. Secretary Tamm took the precaution to urge the President to move away from the window near his desk and the President complied. His office was on the south end of the building and was thus protected from the force of the storm, which came from the northeast.

White House Telephone Cut Out.

The pressure of the wind was so heavy and so sustained that the glass was broken in the building that the glass was broken. The entire White House telephone system was temporarily disabled, but soon was put into commission after the storm was over.

Great damage was done to the beautiful trees around the Capitol and in the other public parks of the city. Street cars on many of the lines were cut off by trees which had been blown down across the tracks, and many of the streets were impassable for pedestrians when the blow was over.

Many houses were unroofed and the damage done in the business section of the city through the destruction of plate glass will reach \$100,000. An unoccupied house at Fifteenth and Euclid streets was damaged. The house of a family of Missouri was unroofed and the Senator and his family are spending to-night at a hotel. The Senator hurriedly left the lobby inquiry when he heard that a part of his house was left.

The roof of the Administration building of the Department of Agriculture was blown off and a hundred or more clerks sought safety in the basement. A thousand square feet of the copper roof of the Pension Office Building was ripped away by the wind. Valuable records at the Pension Office were damaged.

The damage done to river craft was heavy. At the Weather Bureau to-night the storm was characterized as the heaviest that has visited Washington since September 29, 1896.

ONE KILLED; 149 HURT IN WRECK

Pennsylvania Train Crashes Into
Express at Tyrone.

TYRONE, Pa., July 30.—One man was killed, three were injured seriously and 148 others were hurt when through train No. 12 crashed into No. 15, composed of Pullmans and day coaches, on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad here at about 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Engineer George Funk of Altoona lost his life. Western passenger train No. 12, known as the Pittsburgh express, which arrived at Tyrone four minutes late, had called in its flagman and had started to move away from the station when No. 15, containing eight cars also bound for Pittsburgh, running on time and going about thirty miles an hour, came around the curve less than twelve car lengths east of the station and plunged into the Pullman car on the rear of No. 12.

The impact threw the locomotive of No. 13 off the track, three cars following.

The front mail car in No. 15 also went over, while the seven cars behind it remained on the rails.

The others injured in the wreck were: William Barton, fireman, Harrisburg; Mrs. Robert Keat, Corning, N. Y., leg contused; Percy Reed, dining car conductor, New York, cuts and bruises; John S. Vanstrom, Syracuse, slight cuts; J. D. Plake, mail clerk, Brooklyn, badly injured internally; Alfred Topper, New York, teeth loosened and lips cut; George Altema, New York city, negro, breast crushed and head hurt; Nathan Hanby, porter, Brooklyn, badly injured internally; Willis Brody, cook, Jersey City, slight injuries; William Wilson, New York, head and face cut; Cecil Cameron, New York, cook, face cut; Charles Clark, New York, salesman, face bruised; Samuel J. Hicks, New York, cook, cut about head; Mrs. Henry Cox, Jersey City, contusion of jaw; J. J. Keat, New York, water, contusions; Mrs. A. E. Stayne, Binghamton, bruised about body; Mary Pulkerson, Liberty, N. Y., legs injured; Mabel Norman, Liberty, N. Y., legs injured; Miss Beattie Younk, East Yonkers, Pa., left leg sprained; Abraham Dunn, New York, cuts on face; W. E. Green, New York, badly cut about face and body.

GEM THEFT ARRESTS EXPECTED TO-DAY

Continued from First Page.

Jewels to Narragansett Mr. Hanan's condition became such that the reception at the abandoned Mrs. Hanan had not had an opportunity to take the valuables back to New York since.

Talbot Smith Hanan, the twenty-one-year-old son of Mrs. Hanan, returned to-day from Narragansett, Mass., where he has been on a vacation, and at once went over every phase of the case with his mother.

He declares that the events of the last few days have so completely unmoored his mother that she is now indisposed and unable to see anybody, not even intimate friends, of whom a score have called since the announcement of the theft. He stoutly maintains that the detectives at work on the case have a pretty accurate knowledge of the happenings and he is firm in the belief that the arrests will result, as one of them predicted.

He goes a step further than any one else has gone yet and says that there was collusion between the thieves in the big cases here. He maintains that the persons who stole Mrs. Rumsey's jewels and those who stole his mother's jewels were at least working in harmony and that the two crimes were the result of the master mind.

Monkey Theory Absurd.

"Of course," he said, "I was not here and there may be things I do not know about, but I think I have been fully informed of all the happenings. Such theories as have been advanced—for instance, that an organ grinder had an educated monkey which climbed through the window and seized the jewel case—are for the most part absurd."

"We are of the opinion that the theft was committed from the inside or at least through the window of some person on the inside and that our loss and also that at Mrs. Rumsey's were brought about by people working together. In this household there were but two people who had access to mother's room."

"One of them is an old servant, in fact has been with the family since the date of my birth, twenty-one years ago. The other is a colored maid who came to us five years ago and who has always been trustworthy. They were always in the room, at least one of them, at any and all times when my mother was absent from the house."

"On the day of the robbery those conditions existed. I understand that one of the maids did leave the room for the briefest interval of that day while my mother was absent. The maid discovered the loss when mother returned from the Casino, where she had been in attendance at a fête. After the maid had assisted her at with her things she removed the jewels mother had worn and when she went to return them to their case in the drawer discovered the loss."

"I think the total value of the property is in excess of \$125,000 and consider that a conservative estimate of the loss. It may be greater, but I am sure it is not any smaller."

Hotels and Stations Watched.

The various hotels are being watched on the theory that the thieves, fashionably dressed, may be loitering about with summer visitors and awaiting an opportunity to leave town, and the railroad station also is watched.

Owing to the haste with which the thieves worked many valuable items were left. Some of the detectives think that the necessity of hurrying was so great that the remaining gems were overlooked, rather than that there was any conscious selection. The point is considered of some importance, since there would seem to have been less need for such haste in the case of an "inside job."

It was understood here to-day that the Hanan gems were insured and that a representative of the surety company was in town to-day.

Charles C. Geigheoff, manager of the Hamilton estate, arrived from New York to-day and went at once to the Rumsey home. Later he had conferences with the Burns detectives.


An offer of a reward for the return of the \$2,000 pearl necklace stolen from Mrs. Walter Ives was posted to-day.

Other Seashore Robberies.

The Burns headquarters in New York had not received any report last night from its detectives. William J. Burns is in Europe. Raymond Burns, the acting head of the agency in the absence of his father, said yesterday that the agency is working on several other large seashore robberies, which have occurred within the past month or two. He said he could not give the names of the losers in these other robberies, since they had particularly asked that there be no publicity. Some of the amounts, however, are very large.

One of these cases, the robbery of the home of Harry L. Haas at Long Branch, much has been printed. Three arrests were made in this case.

The jeweller fence to whom the pro-



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**THE AUGUST NUMBER
IS NOW ON SALE**

MULHALL MUST FACE A VOLLEY OF QUESTIONS

Only a Few Stricken Out of the
200 Queries Framed by
Manufacturers.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Senatorial investigators of Col. Martin M. Mulhall completed to-day at noon the review of the 4,944th and last letter of the lobby correspondence. Then for nearly two hours in executive session they reviewed the 200 questions which the counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers have framed for presentation to Col. Mulhall in his cross-examination, to begin to-morrow. Only a few of the questions were stricken out.

"The questions are based on the letters reviewed and the collateral testimony of Col. Mulhall," said Chairman Overman.

"They will be propounded by the committee and not by the attorneys."

The manufacturers' officials had hoped that under a rapid fire of questions the weakness of the Mulhall story would be shown. Nevertheless the questions are to be asked in a phrased, and the "defense" of the National Association of Manufacturers has come to be termed, is satisfied that Mulhall balks at the answers the committee will force direct replies through the questions which must follow.

During the morning session Senator Chamberlain and Nelson suggested after there had been read several letters of J. P. Bird, general manager of the National Association of Manufacturers, to James A. Emery, his counsel, and other officers, that Mulhall's testimony on letters between two of his friends was hardly competent. Senator Nelson added that since Mulhall had thus far been the only witness to testify about his correspondence these letters should be introduced when some responsible one of the association was on the stand and not Mulhall.

"If one of these letters, we might assume, contained a lie, you would not try to prove its untruth by Mulhall, would you?" Senator Cummins demanded of Senator Reed.

"It depends on the statement," replied Senator Reed.

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Your watch is your time table
to
Philadelphia
on the
New Jersey Central

